

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

MONTANA CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION



TO THE
GOVERNOR OF MONTANA
HONORABLE FORREST H. ANDERSON

MONTANA CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1971

Montana State Library



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JOHN S. ANDERSON M D
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

State of Montana

State Department of Health

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

October 15, 1971

The Honorable Forrest H. Anderson
Governor
State of Montana
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Governor Anderson:

In accordance with the requirements of Sections 82-4002, R.C.M. 1947, there is herewith transmitted to you the report of the Department of Health covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1971.

The following are some of the highlights of our accomplishments during that period:

1. Substantial progress was made in the environmental control program; the legislature appropriated \$4,000,000 for matching grants for water pollution control facilities; many major industries have installed acceptable air pollution control devices or filed plans to do so; a new occupational health act was passed by the legislature; inspections of food establishments for consumer protection increased from 200 during fiscal 1970 to 4,468 in fiscal 1971.
2. Considerable progress was made on conversion to P.P.B.S. and the new budget was prepared on this basis.
3. Services to crippled children and those with other handicapping conditions were continued at a high level, although the crippled children's services had to be curtailed for budgetary reasons.
4. Family planning services were extended and now cover 40% of the state's population.
5. A new service for the prevention of coronary heart disease was launched. This was possible without a budget increase because volunteer help from the community was used. Also, multiphasic screening clinics were instituted to serve high risk and older age groups.
6. Some 46,180 children were immunized against communicable diseases. There was a significant reduction in the number of reported active cases of tuberculosis with 90% of the cases on medication. Montana, like the nation, experienced an epidemic of gonorrhea but control was facilitated by better reporting by physicians with resultant follow-up.

Honorable Forrest H. Anderson
October 13, 1971

7. A total of 76,415 tests were performed in the microbiology laboratory in support of departmental programs.

Major obstacles to the delivery of health services include the lack of an effective unit within the department for the supervision of local health services and insufficient funding for assistance to local health departments. We have recommended that health districts be created throughout the state to provide better services at the local level and increased state appropriations for aid to local health services are necessary to implement this recommendation.

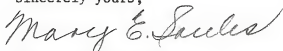
Last year, the majority of our recommendations involved funding of programs and some progress was made with the legislature in this respect. However, there are two services for which funding still remains a critical issue:

1. Additional funds are needed for the occupational health program. The staff of this unit is too small to be effective and services have not been acceptable to federal authorities. Unless an effective program is undertaken in the near future, the federal government may assume control of occupational health in Montana.

2. It was necessary to severely curtail our crippled children's services because of budgetary limitations. Rapidly increasing hospital and medical costs have effectively reduced the number of persons who can be cared for while, at the same time, the demand for services is increasing.

We will welcome any suggestions to improve our services to the people of Montana.

Sincerely yours,



Mary E. Soules, M.D.
Acting Executive Officer

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PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND OFFICERS

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Fiscal 70-71

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

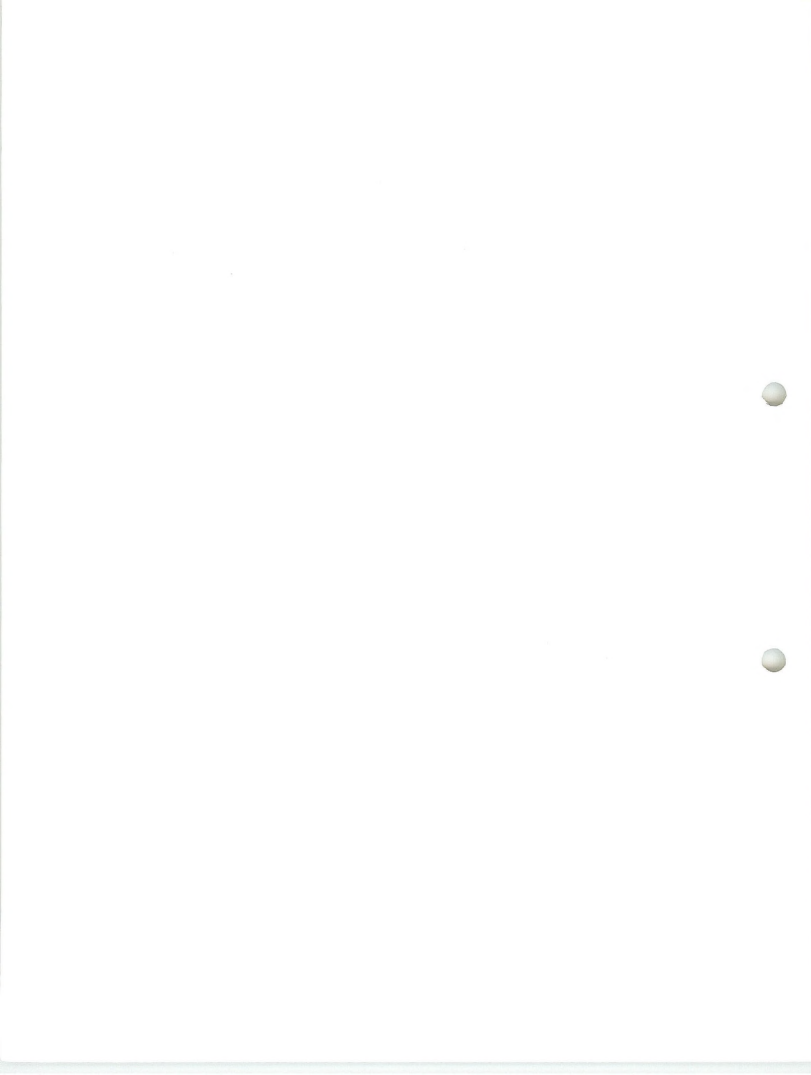
OFFICER TERM OF OFFICE	HOME ADDRESS
Mrs. John C. Sheehy, President 1969 -- 1975	1041 Poly Drive Billings
Mr. John W. Bartlett, Vice President 1969 -- 1974	P.O. Box 788 Whitefish
George H. Gould, M.D. 1964 -- 1973	Sunset & Nevada Kalispell
B.P. Little, M.D. 1971 -- 1978	P.O. Box 951 Glasgow
Mrs. O.H. Mann 1961 -- 1972	P.O. Box 945 Missoula
John F. McGregor, M.D. 1970 -- 1977	Great Falls National Bank Bldg., Great Falls
Richard C. Ritter, D.D.S. 1969 -- 1976	P.O. Box 1170 Bozeman

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

John S. Anderson, M.D., M.P.H., Executive Officer & Secretary
Robert A. James, Administrative Officer

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

Cogswell Building, Helena



GENERALLY

The general statutes relating to the State Board of Health and the State Department of Health are contained in Section 69-4101 - 4118, R.C.M., 1947. Much of the administration of the state public health program is covered by regulations promulgated by the State Board of Health under the several code references applicable to various areas of responsibility.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES PROGRAM

Vital Statistics: Section 69-4401 - 4437, R.C.M., 1947

Local Boards of Health: Section 69-4501 - 4519, R.C.M., 1947

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL PROGRAM

Montana Insecticides, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act: Section 27-201 - 212, R.C.M., 1947

Food Service Establishments, Markets, Manufactories, Refrigerated Lockers: Section 27-611 - 625, R.C.M., 1947

Food, Drugs, Devices and Cosmetics: Section 27-701 - 725, R.C.M., 1947

Transient Lodging: Section 34-301 - 310, R.C.M., 1947

Sanitarian's Registration: Section 69-3401 - 3409, R.C.M., 1947

Clean Air Act: Section 69-3904 - 3923, R.C.M., 1947

Motorboats and Vessels: Section 69-3505, 3508, R.C.M., 1947

Refuse Disposal Areas: Section 69-4001 - 4009, R.C.M., 1947

Industrial Hygiene: Section 69-4201 - 4205, R.C.M., 1947

Shoddy Control: Section 69-4701 - 4707, R.C.M., 1947

Water Pollution: Section 69-4801 - 4819, R.C.M., 1947

Public Water Supplies: Section 69-4901 - 4908, R.C.M., 1947

Subdivisions: Section 69-5001 - 5005, R.C.M., 1947

Cesspools, Septic Tanks and Privies: Section 69-5401 - 5408, R.C.M., 1947

Public Swimming Pools and Bathing Places: Section 69-5501 - 5511, R.C.M., 1947

Tourist Camp Grounds: Section 69-5601 - 5607, R.C.M., 1947

Control of Ionizing Radiation: Section 69-5801 - 5816, R.C.M., 1947

LEGAL REFERENCES

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL PROGRAM (Continued)

Certification of Operators for Water Supply and Waste Water
Plants: Section 69-5901 - 5912, R.C.M., 1947

Federal Funds for Water Pollution Control: P.L. 84-660, Amended
1968, Water Pollution Act

Federal Funds for Solid Waste Disposal: P.L. 89-272, Solid
Waste Disposal Act

Federal Funds for Pesticide Control: Special Project Grant from
Food and Drug Administration. (41 U.S.C. 252)

Federal Funds for Air Pollution Control: P.L. 90-148, Air
Quality Act of 1967

HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAM

Federal Funds for Services to Children: Title V, Social Security Act

Federal Funds for Child Development Center: P.L. 90-391

Alcohol and Drug Dependence: Section 69-6201 - 6207, R.C.M., 1947

Federal Funds for Emergency Medical Services: P.L. 89-564

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

Premarital Serological Test: Section 48-134 - 141, R.C.M., 1947

Tuberculosis Control: Section 69-4301 - 4317, R.C.M., 1947

Venereal Diseases: Section 69-4601 - 4617, R.C.M., 1947

Federal Funds for Vaccination Assistance Program: P.L. 87-868

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND MANPOWER PROGRAM

Hospitals, Hospital Related Facilities, Long-Term Care Facilities:
Section 69-5201 - 5221, R.C.M., 1947

Hospitals, Medical and Related Facility Survey and Construction:
Section 69-5301 - 5313, R.C.M., 1947

Federal Funds for Hospitals and Medical Facilities Construction:
Title VI, Public Health Service Act, Amended

Federal Funds for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Facilities
Construction: P.L. 88-164

Federal Funds for Hospital Construction Administration: P.L. 88-443

Federal Funds for Medical Facilities Certification: P.L. 89-97

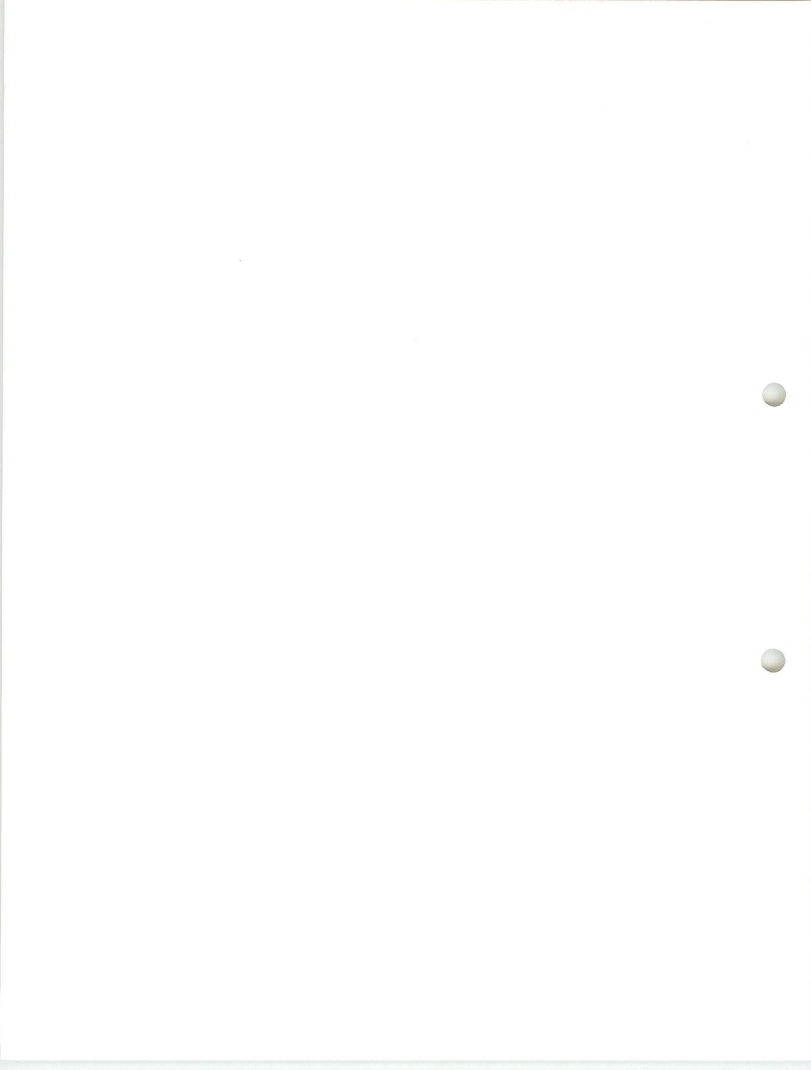
Emergency Health Planning: Federal Civil Defense Act, 1950, and
State Civil Defense Act, 1951. Federal Funds: 41 U.S.C. 252

LEGAL REFERENCES

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING PROGRAM

Comprehensive Health Planning: Section 69-4110, R.C.M., 1947

Federal Funds for Comprehensive Health Services and Comprehensive Health Planning: P.L. 89-749



PRINCIPAL GOALS

It is the basic function of the State Department of Health to provide beneficial public health programs for the people of the State of Montana as required by state law and in accordance with regulations and policies adopted by the State Board of Health. It is the responsibility of the agency to assess health needs in the state, develop and maintain statistics on health problems, and conduct health programs necessary for the protection and relief of the citizens of the state. Principal objectives of the department are to: 1) administer and supervise activities involved in the preparation of the comprehensive state health plan and to modify ongoing health programs or initiate new programs to reflect recommendations of the state plan; 2) evaluate health programs and select those most needed and beneficial for state residents in order to provide the highest possible quality of health services within the limitations of available resources; 3) meet the needs of populations at risk and design health programs to improve their health and protect the general population; 4) enforce state health laws and defend actions brought against the board or department; 5) adopt and enforce rules and standards for carrying out legal responsibilities and for the preservation of the public health and the prevention of disease; 6) supervise activities of local boards of health and provide assistance so that public health services will eventually be made available to citizens in all areas of the state.



<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>
1	\$4,000,000 was appropriated by the legislature for matching grants for construction of water pollution control facilities, enforcement procedures were improved, and state bonding laws were revised.	Environmental Control
2	Substantial progress was made with major industries in reducing air pollution.	Environmental Control
3	A greatly improved occupational health act was passed by the legislature.	Environmental Control
4	Four new family planning services were organized during fiscal 1971.	Health Services
5	Increased appropriations were obtained from the legislature.	Management
6	Substantial progress was made on conversion to P.P.B.S.	Management
7	A new service providing for clinics for prevention of coronary heart disease was launched.	Health Services
8	46,180 children were immunized against communicable diseases.	Communicable Disease
9	Ninety percent of all new reported cases of tuberculosis are on medication. 12,880 preschool and school children and school employees were tuberculin tested.	Communicable Disease
10	Reporting of gonorrhea cases by physicians is greatly improved. The microbiology laboratory performed 51,204 tests in support of communicable disease control.	Communicable Disease
11	Major improvements were made in sewage treatment facilities throughout the state.	Environmental Control
12	A substantial increase was registered in the number of persons served by acceptable public water supply.	Environmental Control
13	A one year demonstration program was completed wherein, under medical direction, a nurse was able to provide services to a medically isolated area.	Comprehensive Health
14	All eligible hospitals and medical facilities in the state were licensed and those qualifying under Medicare were certified.	Hospital Facilities

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>
15	\$3,981,915 was administered in federal funds, including direct grants and loan guarantees, for hospital and medical facility construction.	Hospital Facilities
16	4,468 inspections were made of food establishments for consumer protection.	Environmental Control
17	There were 15 sanitary landfills added in the state.	Environmental Control
18	Sixty-five adults were seen at the heart diagnostic clinic in Missoula.	Health Services
19	9,506 Montanans were screened for hidden diabetes; a new service to detect glaucoma was started; 13 county-wide hearing conservation programs were completed.	Health Services
20	195 ambulance attendants were trained in emergency care; 13,502 persons were trained in emergency health preparedness.	Health Services
21	Six thousand cases of cancer were processed by the cancer registry.	Health Services
22	132,201 children were screened for vision and hearing problems.	Health Services
23	Ninety-eight percent of all newborns were tested for phenylketonuria.	Health Services
24	976 children received physicians' services under the crippled children's services; 1,324 children were served by special clinics; all newborns of Montana residents with cleft palate and/or lip were accepted for care at cleft palate clinics.	Health Services
25	The division of dental health continued to promote fluoridation of public water supplies.	Health Services
26	Many improvements were made in the basic health and safety requirements for hostels.	Environmental Control
27	The Montana Mosquito Abatement Advisory Council was formed as required by legislation.	Environmental Health

1. Matching grant funds were appropriated for water pollution control facilities construction; enforcement procedures were improved; state bonding laws were revised.

These developments should accelerate the construction of water pollution control facilities in the state. The 1971 legislature appropriated \$4 million from the General Fund to the State Board of Health for matching grant funds to local governments for facilities construction. There were many changes in the water pollution control law, the most important of which were improved enforcement procedures (Chapter 21 of the 42nd Legislative Session). Chapter 234 of the 42nd Legislative Session revised the statutes relating to the state's bonding laws, including the limitation on the amount of interest and the method of handling general obligation and revenue bond voting procedures so as to conform with findings of the U.S. Supreme Court.

2. Substantial progress was registered with industries in air pollution control.

A major development involved the Anaconda Smelter, Anaconda. This company has agreed to spend some \$26 million on pollution controls. Other industries which have improved their operations or have plans to do so include Anaconda Aluminum, Columbia Falls; Humble Oil, Billings; all three petroleum refineries in the Billings area; Hoerner-Waldorf Co.; Stauffer Chemical Co.; the power plant in Billings; Ideal Cement Co.; the elemental sulphur plant at Billings; the particle board plant in Missoula.

3. A new occupational health act was passed by the legislature.

A new occupational health act, incorporating many improvements, was written, submitted to the 1971 legislature and passed. It now appears, however, that some changes may be required if Montana is to meet federal standards.

4. Four new family planning services were organized.

Some 40 percent-plus of the state's population is now served by family planning services. Services are now available in Billings, Missoula, Butte, Miles City, Great Falls, Hamilton and Havre.

5. Increased appropriations were obtained from the legislature.

The 1971 legislature authorized a number of new positions in the Environmental Control Program, particularly for air and water pollution control.

6. Substantial progress was made on conversion to P.P.B.S.

Work on conversion to planned program budgeting is approximately 50 percent complete. The budget for the new biennium was prepared on the program basis.

7. A new clinic service for the prevention of coronary heart disease was launched.

Coronary Heart Disease Prevention Clinics were held in two pilot counties and for the central staff of the State Department of Health. Some 792 persons were evaluated, counseled and referred to their physicians when necessary. These clinics have proved so productive in detecting high-risk cases that they will be expanded during the coming year.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS DESCRIBED (Continued)

8. A total of 46,180 children were immunized against communicable diseases.

Ninety rubella immunization clinics were held at which 28,232 children were immunized; two rubeola clinics were held at which 916 children were immunized; 24 polio clinics were held at which 17,032 children were immunized.

9. Ninety percent of new reported cases of tuberculosis were put on medications and 12,880 children and school employees were tuberculin tested.

The percentage of active tuberculosis cases at home on drugs was increased from 83.4% last year to 90% for fiscal 1971. Pre-school children, school children and school employees were tuberculin tested in selected areas. The reactor rate was less than 1% and 192 were placed on Isoniazid chemotherapy for one year by their physicians.

10. Reporting of gonorrhea cases by physicians was greatly improved; and the microbiology laboratory performed 51,204 tests in support of the communicable disease control program.

A total of 910 cases of gonorrhea was reported compared to 642 in the previous year, indicating a greater degree of cooperation from private physicians. Many of these cases were interviewed for contacts who were sent for treatment. The microbiology laboratory performed a wide variety of tests involving most major communicable diseases in support of the control program.

11. Major improvements were made in sewage treatment facilities throughout the state.

There are now 144 municipal waste treatment facilities that are approved and in operation in Montana, compared with 137 last year. The coming year should show even greater progress. In addition, many industries that are major sources of industrial waste continued in their work to improve their facilities, much of which will be completed during 1972.

12. A substantial increase was made in the number of people served by acceptable public water supplies.

Some 473,200 persons were provided with safe water that meets U.S. Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards, compared with a total of 400,000 last year. Another 26,000 persons have water supplies that are generally considered safe except they do not meet all of the quality standards.

13. A public health nurse supplied services to a medically isolated area.

In a medically isolated area (Seeley-Ovando-Swan), a highly qualified public health nurse was able to demonstrate ways of providing services while quantifying the impact of Montana statutes and nursing training on a nurse's capacity to provide health care.

14. All eligible hospitals and medical facilities were licensed and those qualifying were certified under Medicare.

Seventy hospitals and related facilities and 107 long-term care facilities were licensed; 55 hospitals and extended care facilities; 8 home health agencies and six independent laboratories were certified for Medicare participation.

15. \$3,981,915 was administered in federal funds, including direct grants and loan guarantees, for hospital and medical facility construction.

Projects placed under construction in the previous year were completed and placed into operation including St. Peters Hospital, Helena; Pondera County Hospital, Conrad; Prairie Community Hospital, Terry; Stillwater Community Hospital, Columbus; and the Butte Sheltered Workshop, Butte. Construction contracts were awarded for the Special Education Building, Montana Center for Handicapped, Eastern Montana College, Billings. New construction was approved for Forsyth and Hardin. Construction at Forsyth will include a new 56-bed hospital, modernization of 25 nursing home beds and an 18-bed nursing home addition. The project at Hardin involves modernization of the hospital and nursing home and an addition of 22 nursing home beds.

16. Some 4,468 inspections were made of food establishments for consumer protection.

These activities have been greatly increased with the assignment of a consultant sanitarian to work toward enforcement of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. A total of 3,732 food service establishments are licensed and all must conduct their operations in accordance with departmental regulations. These inspections are carried out by the 34 local sanitarians employed by local governments. There are 640 establishments in 13 counties not served by sanitarians that are not routinely inspected.

17. There were 15 sanitary landfills added in the state.

Montana now has a total of 29 sanitary landfills in operation. The department is trying to replace all open burning dumps with landfills. If activities continue as anticipated, there should be 45 operating sanitary landfills at the end of the next year.

18. Sixty-five adults were evaluated at the heart diagnostic clinic in Missoula.

Of the 65 patients seen, 55 were referred back to their physicians with a suggested program of care; 6 were referred to out-of-state hospitals for further evaluation, study or surgery; 61 patients were recommended to return for follow-up evaluation.

19. A total of 9,506 Montanans were screened for hidden diabetes; a new service to detect glaucoma was started; 13 county-wide hearing conservation programs were completed.

Diabetes detection programs were carried out in 12 rural counties. Of the total persons screened, 154 were referred to their physicians for a more definitive diagnosis. In a new program effort, 724 persons were screened for glaucoma in McCone and Garfield counties. Some 11,982 children and 3,605 adults were screened in 13 county-wide hearing conservation programs.

20. 195 ambulance attendants were trained in emergency care; 13,502 persons were trained in emergency health preparedness.

Four training programs for ambulance personnel were completed and four additional programs organized during the year. Training is a prime component of the new ambulance licensing law that becomes effective January 1, 1972. The long-range goal of training for emergency health preparedness is to train at least one member of each family. The total trained during the year represents 113 percent of the annual goal and 63 percent of the long-range goal.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS DESCRIBED (Continued)

21. Six thousand cancer cases were processed by the cancer registry.

A majority of 40 of the state's 70 hospitals are participating in the new cancer register, established in conjunction with six other states in the region, which makes regular reports to physicians and will lead to better care and earlier diagnosis for cancer patients.

22. A total of 132,201 children were screened for vision and hearing problems.

Some 120,219 children were screened for vision and hearing by public health nurses and 11,982 children were screened for hearing in counties without public health nursing services.

23. Ninety-eight percent of all newborns were tested for phenylketonuria.

The microbiology laboratory performed 11,996 tests for PKU as a means of preventing mental retardation.

24. Nine-hundred seventy-six children received physician's services under the crippled children's services; 1,324 children were served by special clinics; all newborns of Montana residents with cleft palate and/or lip were accepted for care at cleft palate clinics.

The number of children served under crippled children's services dropped below the total of 1,300 for last year because the program had to be severely curtailed for budgetary reasons. Rising medical and hospital costs effectively reduced the number who could be served without an increase in funding. Special clinic services were provided by the Child Development Center, Missoula, for mentally retarded children; the Heart Diagnostic Center, Great Falls, for children with heart conditions; and the Center for Handicapped Children, Billings, for children with a variety of handicapping conditions. Of 18 newborns with cleft palate and/or lip, 17 were seen at cleft palate clinics and accepted for care; one child was born to parents of another state and he was referred there for care; 136 children were evaluated at cleft palate clinics and 172 children received financial assistance for the correction of defects.

25. The division of dental health continued to promote the fluoridation of public water supplies.

Although a bill requiring fluoridation of public water supplies failed in the legislature, the promotion of fluoridation was continued with individual communities as the safest, most efficient means of preventing dental decay. Scobey is installing fluoridation equipment and the city council of Plentywood has approved fluoridation. Big Sandy, Belt and Fort Shaw have completed applications.

26. Many improvements were made in the basic health and safety requirements for hosteleries.

It was possible to employ one full-time person to work in the area of housing which serves the transient public. Many improvements were made to eliminate fire traps. There was a total of 238 hotels licensed and 19 hotels closed when they could not meet basic health and safety requirements.

27. The Montana Mosquito Abatement Advisory Council was formed as required by legislation.

The council was formed as required under Chapter 186 of the 1971 Legislative Session which also provides for the employment of a vector control specialist by the department who will develop plans for a comprehensive mosquito abatement program in the Milk River Valley. The 11-member council represents legislators, citizens and state agencies. It will guide the vector control specialist in preparing a comprehensive plan and report to be presented to the Governor and the 43rd Legislative Session.



MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARIZED

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>
1	A building for the State Department of Health should be provided with adequate space for personnel and laboratories.	Management
2	Enabling legislation should be enacted to provide for the establishment of local health districts by the State Department of Health.	Management
3	The Clean Air Act enforcement procedures need to be strengthened.	Environmental Health
4	Amend the Occupational Health Act to require standards equal to federal regulations.	Environmental Health
5	Legislation should be enacted to provide for the licensing of laboratory personnel.	Hospital Facilities
6	Legislation should be enacted requiring that children should be fully immunized against communicable diseases, as recommended by the Board of Health, at the time they are first enrolled in school.	Communicable Disease
7	Legislation should be enacted to provide for the fluoridation of public water supplies.	Health Services
8	Section 69-5215 and Section 69-5216, R.C.M. 1947 should be amended to require sponsors of health facility construction to submit an application to the State Department of Health for approval of the need for such a facility.	Hospital Facilities

1. A building should be built for the State Department of Health.

Offices and laboratories are badly overcrowded which results in less efficient operation of all programs. The problem will be made more acute as additional staff is employed in the expanding environmental health program. So far it has been impossible to find suitable quarters in Helena.

2. Enabling legislation should be enacted to provide for the establishment of local public health districts by the State Department of Health.

This should provide for more effective services to Montana citizens and their supervision. Many counties are too small and have too limited resources to provide effective public health services.

3. Enforcement procedures under the Clean Air Act should be strengthened.

The Clean Air Act should be studied for possible revisions to permit effective and rapid enforcement of small as well as large violators. Attempts to prosecute violators through county attorneys have been a total failure. Entry into justice court or any other court has been almost impossible. The program should have its own attorney.

4. Amend Occupational Health Act.

To enable Montana to administer the Industrial Hygiene program, state standards must be as stringent as those of federal government in order to qualify as an agreement state.

5. Legislation is needed to license laboratory personnel.

The weakest aspect of clinical laboratory work is the unqualified persons who are performing tests. Montanans spend \$25,000,000 annually on laboratory tests and \$5,000,000 of this is for tests whose results are misleading.

6. Legislation is needed for the immunization of school children at entrance to school.

To achieve adequate control of many of the childhood diseases for which vaccines are available, it is necessary to immunize at least 90% of the susceptible population. Immunization upon entrance into school offers the most feasible and efficient way of achieving adequate immunization levels.

7. Legislation should be enacted to provide fluoridation of public water supplies.

Fluoridation of public water supplies has been proved throughout the world as a safe and efficient method of reducing dental decay, often as much as 60% in children.

8. All health facility construction should apply to the State Department of Health for approval of need for such a facility.

The proposed legislation, if enacted, would prevent construction of unneeded health care facilities, the duplication of expensive equipment and services and staffing requirements.

PROGRAM: COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNINGGOAL

Facilitate the involvement of all health and health related agencies and departments, the public and private sectors, the voluntary and professional associations, and the representatives of consumers of health services in a comprehensive health planning effort directed at the most effective utilization of health resources. The Office of Comprehensive Health Planning is charged with the development of a state comprehensive health plan. To this end, the following goals have been set:

1. Environment: to obtain a suitable habitat for man through assurance of the basic essentials of life (air, water, food, shelter).
2. Health Service System: to develop an adaptive health service system capable of meeting, and planning to meet, the health needs of the citizens of Montana.
3. Area-wide Planning: to develop the capacity for health related planning and action within each of the five Montana planning areas.

OBJECTIVES

Objectives of the program include:

1. Environment: to determine the feasibility of a state-wide system of site permits which is seen as a means of promoting that environmental quality enhancing healthful individual and family life, through provision of guidelines for future economic development, based upon sound ecological criteria.
2. Health Service System:
 - a. To provide an organization and guidelines for rational facilities planning to the Montana Comprehensive Health Planning Advisory Council, area-wide organizations, health facilities and appropriate agencies of state government.
 - b. To provide for the most effective utilization of manpower resources and to ameliorate manpower shortages.
 - c. To assist in developing and improving a system of health services conducted for the express purpose of preventing or resolving a health problem.
 - d. To determine activities which will result in lowering or stabilizing the costs of health care.
3. Area-wide Planning:
 - a. To involve government and public and private providers and consumers in an organization capable of conducting planning.
 - b. To provide a forum for expression of health needs.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS

Through planning, provided health services to a medically isolated area (Seeley-Ovando-Swan) while quantifying the impact of Montana statutes and nursing training on a nurse's capacity to provide health care in a medically isolated area.

Increased Montana's capability to offer health planning involvement and expertise to its citizens by securing limited financial support for three area-wide health planning organizations and full federal funding for a fourth.

Began studies to provide guidelines for economic development compatible with environmental protection, to delineate Montana hospital patient catchment areas, hospital utilization trends and related socio-economic information, to investigate the feasibility of training low-income individuals to function as outreach workers for mental health programs, to examine the feasibility of training a "physician's associate" in Montana.

Began communicating weaknesses within Montana's health care system to the public and private components of such as discerned by representatives of organized low-income groups, providers of health care and health planning organizations who participated in a task force study of the health care system as it affects low-income people.

Developed materials and a program which can be used to educate socioeconomic and ethnic minorities about the health care system of which they are a part.

Strengthened citizen ability to guide the rational development and expansion of health care facilities by involving citizens at the local level and area levels in the process of reviewing federally related capital expenditures for the construction, expansion or remodeling of health care facilities; by supporting legislative efforts to mandate -- via state statute -- citizen comment and approval on the expansion, construction or remodeling of health care facilities; by merging Montana's consumer health body -- as represented by the State Comprehensive Health Planning Advisory Council -- with that advisory council legally responsible for recommending which applicants shall receive federal support for health care facilities.

Increased public understanding of the relationship between health and the environment by disseminating information on this relationship, by supporting environmentally related legislative proposals, and by creating a citizen cadre of environmental observers which assist state agencies by monitoring environmental quality and environmental abuses.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

FISCAL YEAR.....		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cost	\$ 92,603	\$127,134	\$120,853
Performance:			
Effectiveness of area-wide planning	25%	40%	70%
Effectiveness of state-level planning	25%	60%	75%
Total Montanans involved in Comprehensive Health Planning	3,150	15,595	20,000
Percent acceptance of Comprehensive Health Planning	15-30%	40-60%	55-75%

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

PROGRAM - MANAGEMENT SERVICES

GOAL

Provide high quality medical and administrative direction to public health programs and activities and to utilize to the highest possible effectiveness the resources available for the provision of public health services.

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide administrative supervision of all operations of the state public health program, as well as necessary and related supportive services.
2. To select and promote those health programs that can achieve the greatest effectiveness in improving the general health of the people.
3. To coordinate intradepartmental planning and all personnel and divisions into an integrated working unit designed to pursue a total public health program.
4. To provide in-service training for state level and local public health personnel and workers in related professions.
5. To provide public health education services directed toward specific target groups and the general public.
6. To support and work for the improvement of direct services to the public delivered by local public health units.
7. Maintain vital records and related data, making these data available to individuals for whom they are intended and analyzing data needed for planning and evaluating health and other programs.
8. To achieve the maximum cost-benefit ratio in terms of the general health of the public from funds invested in the state public health program.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Work was continued on the conversion to planned program budgeting. The budget for the 1971-73 biennium was prepared on the program basis. Efforts will be made to improve this method of budget construction and presentation for future fiscal periods.
2. A total of \$82,250 was distributed to county health units, enabling these local health departments to continue the staff services of 30 sanitarians and 115 public health nurses which in many cases would not have been possible without state aid.
3. As of June 30, 1971, there were 279 employees, including personnel in county health departments who are covered by the Merit System. During the year, 372 personnel actions were processed.
4. New classification specifications were developed for 7 positions and 11 specifications were revised to current needs and conditions. The department personnel turnover rate was 24% for 1971 as compared with a rate of 37% for fiscal 1970.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

5. Through work with the 1971 Legislature it was possible to obtain increased appropriations, with special emphasis on environmental health programs. Included was \$4,000,000 for subsidy to communities in the construction of sewage disposal systems.

6. The major portion of the work was done on the gathering, editing and publishing of State Department of Health regulations. A numbering system for the regulations was established. When final printing is completed the regulations will be available for dissemination to interested persons.

7. A total of 27,613 vital records was processed. These included live births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, divorces and annulments. Ten-thousand six-hundred-fifteen certified copies of records were issued and information was verified on vital records in 3,281 cases. Also, 1,077 adoptions were recorded and 2,192 corrections were made on vital records.

8. Major accomplishments during the reporting year include the following: we initiated conversion of the nurses daily activity reports to a "Port-A-Punch" system. This makes it possible for the nurses to punch information about their visits directly into tabulating cards eliminating the necessity for a nurses daily activity report sheet. We also initiated use of Mark IV (a software system) to produce statistical tabulations. We continued to improve our Annual Vital Statistics Report through consultation with users and other interested persons. During the reporting year we processed approximately 200,000 tabulating cards. We produced several hundred tabulations on both a routine basis and on special request. During the year we initiated the production of cause of death lists which enable us to answer some inquiries without resorting to data processing equipment.

9. Monthly professional staff seminars were held to update and enlarge the capabilities of all professional personnel and a wide range of in-service training was carried out for all disciplines.

10. Eighty-three student nurses and 26 R.N. students in the baccalaureate program at MSU were provided with field placement in community health agencies in Montana.

11. Orientation seminars were held regularly for new staff.

12. Information on current health issues was conveyed to a selected audience through publication of "Treasure State Health", the monthly bulletin of the State Department of Health, and to the general public through newspapers, radio and TV. Health films were circulated extensively as well as pamphlets, brochures, leaflets and other literature on a variety of health topics.

13. Health educators organized communities for countywide screening programs in hearing conservation, coronary heart disease prevention, diabetes detection and amblyopia.

14. In cooperation with the Western Branch, APHA and the Montana Health Association, continuing education seminars were held on "Conflict, Management and Resolution", and another on "Consultation".

MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

15. Five two-day workshops were planned for and implemented by health educators for the purpose of giving in-service training to welfare workers and O.E.O. outreach workers on developing good attitudes toward family planning and helping participants to discuss this with families in their caseload.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

FISCAL YEAR.....		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cost	\$ 324,823	\$ 341,412	\$ 378,211
Performance:			
Total funds administered	\$2,459,779	\$2,513,666	\$2,935,216
% work completed on PPBS	25%	50%	100%
Aid to local areas	\$ 86,304	\$ 82,250	\$ 81,070
Claims processed	6,563	5,863	6,000
No. of public health nurses	142	152	160
No. of vital records processed	27,612	27,613	27,614

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

PROGRAM: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

GOAL

Protect and improve health of individuals and the public through the control of communicable diseases by effective case finding; immunization, epidemiological services; high quality laboratory services which assist physicians in their diagnoses, effective health education, and the supply of prophylactic drugs for certain diseases.

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide for effective interruption of the transmission of diseases which can be controlled by immunization of at least 85% of the children of susceptible age.
2. To provide a vaccine distribution program for DPT, rubella, rubeola, and polio and arrange clinics for high-risk age groups.
3. To continue case finding among high-risk groups in tuberculosis control.
4. To provide medications and x-ray services where needed for diagnosis, treatment, follow-up and preventative services.
5. To assure treatment and provide epidemiological services for all reported venereal disease cases.
6. To maintain surveillance on all reportable infectious diseases in Montana and to provide epidemiological services where indicated.
7. To provide supportive laboratory services for the diagnosis and control of communicable disease.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Ninety rubella immunization clinics were held; 28,232 children were immunized.
2. Two rubeola clinics were held; 916 children were immunized.
3. Twenty-four polio clinics were held; 17,032 children were immunized.
4. Eighty-one new cases of tuberculosis were reported as compared to 108 cases last year. Eleven old cases reactivated. All were under medical supervision and had bacteriological studies except two cases reported at autopsy. Seventy-two of the 81 cases were on medication. Apparently improved case finding in the last four years is paying off.
5. The tuberculosis death rate has dropped over 50% in the last ten years accounting for only eleven deaths during this year.
6. Eight-hundred twenty-five contacts of the active tuberculosis cases reported were examined and 130 of these were found infected. Of the latter group, five were cases of active tuberculosis and 47 of the remainder were placed on one year of preventative therapy.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

7. Twelve-thousand eight-hundred-eighty pre-school children, school children and school employees were tuberculin tested in selected areas. The reactor rate was less than 1% and 192 were placed on one year of Isoniazid chemoprophylaxis by their physicians.
8. No cases of tuberculosis meningitis in children were reported. Such cases result from poor tuberculosis control in families.
9. Nine-hundred-ten cases of gonorrhea were reported compared to 642 in the previous year indicating a greater degree of cooperation from physicians in reporting this disease. A substantial number of these cases were interviewed for contacts who were sent for treatment.
10. Epidemiological investigations were made on several hepatitis and food poisoning outbreaks.
11. Health education consultants worked with many school, community and special-interest groups throughout the state on the V.D. control program.
12. 142 persons were provided with penicillin in the secondary prevention of rheumatic heart disease.
13. Reference diagnostic tests were provided by the microbiology laboratory for: Vaccinable Diseases - rubella (German measles), rubeola (hard measles), poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, influenza and Rocky Mountain spotted fever; and other diseases - Q fever, typhus fever, Colorado tick fever, Coxsackie and ECHO viruses, mycoplasma, adenoviruses, psittacosis, rhinoviruses, salmonella, shigella, and other enteric pathogens, infectious mononucleosis, staphylococcal infections, streptococcal infections, infections due to anaerobes, tuberculosis, infections due to other pathogenic organisms, malaria, worms, and other parasitic infestations, fungus infections and venereal diseases. Antibiotic sensitivity testing on mycobacteria; and on other bacteria if not available locally.
14. The microbiology laboratory performed 51,204 tests in support of communicable disease control. We have instituted serologic tests for evidence of infection by rubella as a routine procedure. This is particularly important during the first trimester of pregnancy to detect infection by rubella virus which could result in a birth defect. About 11 percent of persons in Montana are susceptible to the virus.
15. Salmonellosis is endemic in Montana and salmonella were identified 216 times in our laboratory. Dysentery (shigellosis) is continually present on the Indian reservations and 108 isolates were made. A program which will be expanded is throat culturing for hemolytic streptococci as a procedure to support efforts to prevent rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease. The cost-benefit ratio of this program has been estimated to be 1:25. Group A beta-hemolytic streptococci were identified in 319 throat cultures. Determination of species was carried out on 593 microorganisms isolated in surgical bacteriology (abscesses, wounds, drainages, eyes, ears, spinal fluids, etc.).
16. There were no positives, either serology or virus isolation, for Influenza A₂ (Hong Kong) this year. There was serologic evidence of sporadic cases of Group B influenza.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

17. The following enteroviruses were isolated at the end of the season in '70: ECHO 4, 6, 9, Coxsackie A 9, Coxsackie B 3. These were in association with cases of aseptic meningitis. However, during the '71 season we have not isolated any Coxsackie or ECHO viruses and there have been no reports of cases of aseptic meningitis.

18. An isolate of poliovirus type I has been made from a case of flaccid paralysis occurring in May '71. This was in a non-vaccinated child.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

FISCAL YEAR.....		
	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
Cost	\$223,767	\$250,719	\$278,979
Performance:			
Total cases of early infectious			
syphilis	3	2	8-10
Total cases of gonorrhea	519	910 (2)	1,200
Cases of rubeola	111	924	400
No. of children immunized for			
rubella	53,161	28,232	25,000
No. of children protected			
against polio in clinics	2,000	17,544 (3)	80,000
Cases of tuberculosis	108	81 (1)	75
Active tuberculosis cases at			
home on drugs	83.4%	90% (4)	95%
Total # of specimens processed			
for tuberculosis	3,387	2,333	2,500

(1) Increases in numbers of reported cases are usually a direct reflection of improved case finding and better control of infectious diseases. We must assume that program of high risk case finding is finally paying off.

(2) An epidemic of gonorrhea is sweeping the nation with cases reported up 50 percent.

(3) Since the mass immunization campaigns against polio, immunity in the population has decreased. This should serve as a warning that renewed efforts are needed.

(4) Improved control of tuberculosis will result from drug therapy.

PROGRAM: HEALTH SERVICES

GOALS

1. Provide a broad spectrum of services aimed at the improvement of the health of mothers and children.
2. Control chronic illness by programs of early diagnosis; follow-up therapy; adequate nutrition; rehabilitation and education.
3. Improve emergency care and ambulance services.
4. Provide laboratory services for determination of blood alcohol.
5. Educate the public in safety measures.
6. Assist in the support of alcohol and drug dependence prevention, treatment and control.
7. Provide emergency care in times of disaster.

OBJECTIVES

1. To maintain present level of maternal mortality which is near the irreducible minimum.
2. To reduce the infant mortality rate by 5% annually.
3. To provide PKU testing for all newborn infants in Montana.
4. To continue services to children and parents at specialized clinics: Child Development Center in Missoula; Heart Diagnostic Center in Great Falls; and Center for Handicapped Children in Billings.
5. To make family planning services available to all women of child-bearing age in Montana.
6. To identify and provide care for high-risk mothers who are socially and economically disadvantaged.
7. To reduce and control dental disease in the general population of Montana through programs of prevention, service, education and research.
8. To provide restorative services to children afflicted with specified handicapping conditions resulting from birth, disease or accident.
9. To continue a hearing conservation program directed toward the prevention of hearing loss, including education, case-finding, treatment and rehabilitation.
10. To continue the team approach to diagnosis and correction of cleft lip and/or palate.
11. To continue to expand the school health education program.
12. To provide consultation and diagnosis to physicians in Montana for rheumatic and congenital heart disease in adults. Montana has no open-heart surgery at present. Because heart disease is the leading cause of death, the

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

HEALTH SERVICES (Continued)

OBJECTIVES (Continued)

Adult Heart Diagnostic Center in Missoula has increased its consultation and diagnostic services by the addition of a third cardiologist. The means of improving the program must be established by making it better known to private physicians in the state.

13. To provide screening clinics for prevention of ischemic heart disease.
14. To find the hidden diabetic in Montana's population and urge him to seek proper medical care.
15. To provide clinics for early detection of glaucoma.
16. To effectively integrate nutrition services into all chronic disease programs.
17. To provide chemical laboratory services in all public health programs where they are considered necessary.
18. To encourage the development of adequate emergency medical services throughout Montana.
19. To further support tumor clinics and coordinate a cancer education program with other agencies.
20. To prepare and maintain a state plan for the delivery of health services during disasters.
21. To develop attitudes, practices, awareness, and motivation in Montana families to reduce unnecessary death and disability from accidents.
22. To work with federal, state and local agencies to effectively use facilities, resources, and funds for the control of alcohol and drug dependence.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Four new family planning services were organized during fiscal 1971. Services are now available in Billings, Missoula, Butte, Miles City, Great Falls, Hamilton and Havre. These units have served 3,116 females. In addition, 125 males have received counseling regarding vasectomy.
2. Health educators and nurses worked with numerous groups throughout the state in family planning education and the promotion of new services.
3. Some 38,550 children and 1,207 pregnant women were provided with a wide variety of services including the surgical correction of congenital anomalies, health maintenance, hearing conservation, dental health, diagnosis and evaluation of the mentally retarded, information and referral for health problems, public health nursing, nutrition education, primary prevention, school health and safety education, and the provision of drugs and biologicals.
4. A total of 120,219 school children were screened by public health nurses for vision and hearing problems.

HEALTH SERVICES (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

5. The health education aspect of the program made a striking impact in school health including education for parenthood, sexuality, drug abuse, venereal disease, and safety.

6. At the Heart Diagnostic Center in Great Falls, 399 children, who were referred by physicians throughout the state, received definitive evaluations.

7. The microbiology laboratory performed 11,996 tests for phenylketonuria as a means of preventing mental retardation.

8. The Well-Child Conference is one of the basic elements of the Maternal and Child Health Program. This past fiscal year, 2,139 children were seen at clinics.

9. Many children were seen at Well-Child Conference in Billings and Butte under the primary prevention program and 132 pregnant mothers were evaluated and referred to proper medical care, with 2,988 home visits being made by nurses. Nutrition, speech, hearing and dental screening and consultation were included in Butte area.

10. At the Child Development Center in Missoula, 176 new children were seen at diagnostic and evaluation clinics, and 300 children were seen on return visits. The public health nurse made 411 followup visits. The Center serves as a training area for predoctoral students in psychology from the University; for premaster students in speech and hearing and social work education, all working under supervision from the University.

11. Some 464 mothers and 242 fathers attended 39 series on Education for Parenthood.

12. A Maternity Workshop was held for nurses from hospitals, physicians offices and community agencies to enable them to provide coordination and continuity of care to the maternity patients in each of their settings.

13. School age children were screened and examined as follows:

		<u>No. referred</u>
Exams by physicians	2,762	463
Visual screening	80,238	8,370
Audiometer screening	39,981	2,064
Dental screening	21,044	5,053
Amblyopia	1,279	30
Diabetic	124	0
Speech	27	10
Topical Fluoride application	1,798	

14. Public Health Nursing visits were provided to children in Montana as follows:

	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>1-4 years</u>	<u>5-20 years</u>
Health Promotion	2,838	3,229	11,653
Eye	14	153	3,799
Hearing	2	118	2,521
Dental	2	76	1,481
MR	38	208	1,288
Other Communicable Disease	53	243	1,679

HEALTH SERVICES (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

14. (Continued)

Public Health Nurses made 3,584 visits to 1,207 maternity patients both before and after delivery to provide information and health promotion to mothers and their infants.

1,893 mothers visited family planning clinics and 2,779 home visits were made to discuss family planning.

15. Of 18 newborns with cleft palate and/or lip, 17 were seen at cleft palate clinics and were accepted for care; one child was born to parents of another state. He was referred there for care.

16. One-hundred thirty-six children were evaluated at cleft palate clinics during fiscal 1971; 172 received financial assistance for correction of the defect related to the cleft.

17. 11,982 children were screened in county hearing conservation programs; 11.8% of these were referred for threshold testing and 3% were referred for an aid or medical care.

18. 976 children received physician's services under crippled children's services; 312 were new cases. There were 1931 hospital days; 427 clinic visits; and 2,148 visits to the doctors' offices.

19. The Division of Dental Health continued to promote fluoridation of public water supplies throughout the state as the safest, most efficient means of preventing dental caries. Scobey is installing fluoridation equipment and the city council of Plentywood has approved fluoridation. Big Sandy, Belt, and Fort Shaw have completed applications.

20. Approval of a federal grant was secured to provide comprehensive dental health care for approximately 900 first graders in Flathead County. Care for all medically-indigent children will be paid for from the grant.

21. Three additional self-application of fluoride programs were implemented: Fort Belknap Indian reservation; Rocky Boy Indian reservation; and the Bryant School in Helena.

22. The dental division has continued its program of education in "Dental Care for the Mentally Retarded" (98 dentists received special training), participation in seminars on genetics, oral cancer detection, and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

23. A total of 13,502 persons were trained for emergency health preparedness, representing 113% of the annual goal and 63% of the long-range goal of training at least one member of each family.

24. The Center for Handicapped Children, Billings, handled a case load of 352 children.

HEALTH SERVICES (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)25. Heart DiseaseAdult Heart Diagnostic Center

Number of patients examined	65
Referred back to family physician with suggested program of care	55
Referred to out-of-state hospital for further evaluation, study, or surgery	6
Patients recommended to return for follow-up evaluation here	61
New patients referred this year	20
Patients seen for follow-up evaluation	45

26. Coronary Heart Disease Prevention Clinics were held in two pilot counties and for the central staff of the State Health Department. Seven-hundred ninety-two persons were evaluated, counseled and referred to their physicians when necessary. These clinics have proved so productive in detecting high-risk cases that they will be expanded during the coming year.

27. Microbiology Laboratory. Seven-hundred eighty-four serum cholesterol were run in support of coronary heart clinics.

28. Diabetes. A total of 9,506 Montanans were screened for diabetes and 154 were referred to their physicians for more definitive diagnosis. Twelve rural counties were screened.

29. Nutrition. Consultation, diet counselling, and nutrition education have been both a program of direct service and of training for groups working with the chronically ill.

30. Glaucoma Screening. Seven-hundred twenty-four persons were screened for glaucoma in McCone and Garfield Counties. This is a new program effort.

31. Hearing Conservation. Some 3605 adults were screened for hearing difficulties. Education for prevention of hearing loss, screening programs and assistance in adjustment to and advice about hearing aids for adults have been done.

32. Safety. A state-wide safety committee has been established; work has been done in nursing homes, and an approach to other safety programs has been made in several pilot counties.

33. Emergency Medical Services. Four training programs for ambulance personnel were completed and four additional programs were organized during the year. Legislation establishing an ambulance licensing law was passed and becomes effective January 1, 1972. A complete survey of the state's present emergency care program was completed.

34. Alcohol and Drug Dependence Control. Consultation and technical assistance were provided to local, regional and state agencies involved in alcohol and drug dependence programs. The identification of street drugs

HEALTH SERVICES (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

and the return of that information to medical, law enforcement and education agencies and to youth was a major function during the year. The Commission was designated as the planning agency and recipient of funds for Montana activities relative to Public Law 91-616.

35. Cancer Control. Examinations for detection of cervical cancer were promoted in existing family planning and V.D. clinics.

36. Chemistry Laboratory. A total of 775 tests for blood alcohol were performed for the Highway Patrol. It is expected this number will be the same for fiscal 1972 because of delay in receiving machines to implement the new implied consent law.

37. Cancer Register. A cancer register was established, in conjunction with six other states in the region, a new service that will lead to better care and earlier diagnosis for cancer patients. Six thousand abstracts have been processed on the computer from Montana hospitals.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

FISCAL YEAR.....		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cost	\$1,118,369	\$1,066,031	\$1,153,825
Performance:			
Infant mortality for 1000			
live births	20.9	21.6	20.5
% of population covered by			
Family Planning Services	20%	40+%	60+%
No. children receiving services			
in Well-Child Clinics	2,959	2,139	3,000
No. high-risk mothers admitted			
to nursing service	144	132	150
No. of children served by special			
clinics: Child Development Center;			
Heart Diagnostic Center; and Center			
for Handicapped Children	1,323	1,324	1,400
No. school children screened for			
vision and hearing by public			
health nurses	154,804	120,219	125,000
No. handicapped children receiving			
physicians' services under the			
Crippled Children's Services	1,300	976	976
No. children receiving audiological			
evaluation	330	346	500
No. communities fluoridating their			
water supplies	11	15	19
No. prospective parents receiving			
Education for Parenthood Classes	298	706	900
No. of patients referred to Adult			
Heart Clinic	62	65	70
No. of adult patients referred out-of-			
state for evaluation and surgery	6	6	8
No. of patients seen at coronary			
heart disease clinics	0	792	1,400
No. of adults screened for hidden			
diabetes	19,580	8,373	10,000

HEALTH SERVICES (Continued)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (Continued)

	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
No. of adults referred for definitive diagnosis for diabetes	445	154 (1.84%)	185
No. blood alcohols in chemistry laboratory run for Highway Patrol	768	775	800
No. ambulance attendants trained in emergency care	155	194	250
% ambulance services which have installed modern communication systems	69.6%	69.6%	74%
No. of ambulance services that have direct communication with hospital emergency rooms	10	10	13
No. of adults screened for hearing	1,213	3,605	4,500
No. of cholesterols for heart clinics	0	784	1,400

PROGRAM: HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND MANPOWER

GOAL

To improve the delivery of health care in the State of Montana to the degree that all providers demonstrate an ability to deliver the highest obtainable quality patient care in a safe environment and to assist in the provision of adequate numbers of hospital beds and other health care facilities which are of satisfactory standards of construction and operation for the delivery of care to citizens of the state.

OBJECTIVES

1. To license hospitals and other medical facilities meeting acceptable standards.
2. To certify facilities found acceptable for the delivery of services in the Medicare and related federal health programs.
3. To survey laboratories, whether hospital based or independent, and to provide consultation to improve the quality of facilities and technical manpower.
4. To develop annual plans for the construction of hospitals and related facilities; facilities for the mentally retarded; and for the mentally ill. These plans provide for establishing priorities for the allocation of federal funds to aid hospital and medical facilities.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Number of licenses issued:

70 hospitals and related facilities
107 long-term care facilities

29 homes were registered to care for three residents or less

Number of certifications for Medicare:

55 hospitals and extended care facilities
8 home health agencies
6 independent laboratories

62 on-site surveys for compliance with Medicaid, as per agreement with the Department of Welfare, were made. (began January 1, 1971)

46 visits were made by the Medical Records Librarian to up-grade medical records in these facilities.

2. Twenty-three visits were made in specialty areas, as requested by facilities, to overcome deficiencies.
3. Work continued on revising our "Standards for Licensure of Hospitals and Related Facilities".
4. Our "Licensing Law and Regulations for Long-Term Care Facilities" were revised.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND MANPOWER (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

5. Our "Licensing Law and Regulations for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Institutions and Related Facilities" were developed.

6. The Social Security Administration published a requirement that all hospitals and nursing homes of wood-frame construction should have complete automatic fire sprinkler systems in order to be certified to receive payments under Title XVIII. This division, together with the Executive Officer of the State Department of Health, the Office of the Governor, State Legislature, Montana Congressional Delegation, Montana Nursing Home Association, and the Montana Hospital Association, voiced disapproval of the requirement; and through a combined effort, were able to curtail implementation of the requirement until further review. As of this date, it appears the requirement will be modified and that equivalency standards will be adapted which should be acceptable for all concerned in Montana.

7. The staff of the program was utilized in a more economical manner by changing the concept of the manner of surveying from that of a single surveyor to a modified team approach.

8. Two three-day "Workshops on Sanitary Environment of Health Care Facilities" were held -- one in Billings and one in Missoula. The total attendance of 379 persons represented:

- 46% of the hospitals
- 50% of the VA hospitals
- 20% of the nursing homes
- 50% of the state institutions
- 71% of the Bureau of Indian Health Agencies
- 19% of the counties having sanitarians
- 100% of the professional staff of the program

9. Projects placed under construction in the previous fiscal year were completed and placed into operation. These included: St. Peters Hospital, Helena, cost \$4,088,199; Pondera County Hospital, Conrad, cost \$1,899,672; Prairie Community Hospital, Terry, cost \$595,595; Stillwater Community Hospital, Columbus, cost \$474,348; and the Butte Sheltered Workshop, Butte, cost \$28,889. The final federal payments on these projects were certified and the projects officially closed. Uncompleted projects as of June 30, 1971, included the North Valley Hospital at Whitefish and the Wheatland Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home at Harlowton.

10. Bids for the construction of the Special Education Building - Montana Center for Handicapped, Eastern Montana College, Billings - were opened on June 2, 1971, with construction contracts awarded on June 15, 1971. This project has an estimated cost of \$1,400,000.

11. Projects in the Mental Health and Mental Retardation categories uncompleted as of June 30, 1971, included the Eastmont Training Center, Glendive; Boulder River School and Hospital, Boulder; and the Community Mental Health Center, at Billings.

12. On March 10, 1971, Montana received an allotment of \$1,278,915 for fiscal year 1971 for modernization and construction of hospitals and other

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND MANPOWER (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

health facilities, and loan guarantee allocations of \$2,703,000. This allowed the scheduling, submission and approval of applications for construction at Forsyth and Hardin. This will involve the construction of a new 56-bed hospital at Forsyth and replace the existing nonconforming hospital; the modernization of 25 nursing home beds and an 18-bed nursing home addition. The estimated total cost of the project is \$1,124,964 with the federal share in the amount of \$449,986.

13. The project at Hardin involves the modernization of the hospital and nursing home and an addition of 22 nursing home beds. Upon completion of the project, it will provide 16 general hospital beds and 34 nursing home beds. The estimated cost of the project is \$595,000 with the federal share in the amount of \$238,000.

14. As of June 30, 1971, there remained a reserve fund of \$553,528 of grant funds and \$2,703,000 in loan and loan guarantee funds. There were nine applications on file requesting federal financial assistance in construction having a total estimated cost of \$14,911,698 which would require \$5,964,679 in federal grant funds.

15. Annual inspections of all health facility laboratories included advice and consultation to improve facilities and technical operations. Staff developed and coordinated a statewide proficiency testing program to improve the end results of laboratory examinations and provided leadership and motivation for improving the status of medical technology in the state. The program consists of the registration of laboratories and the registration of personnel performing tests, approval of laboratories to perform serologic tests for syphilis, inspection of hospital laboratories under the Medicare program and the Montana hospital licensing law, inspection of laboratories outside of hospitals under provisions of Medicare and State Board of Health Regulations, and continuing education of laboratory personnel.

16. Five-hundred and four individuals (age 55 or over) received Home Health Services in fiscal year 1971. Home Health Service provides skilled nursing, physical, occupational, speech, and home-health aide services, on a visiting basis in the patient's home under the physician's plan of treatment. Home Health Services thus provides for skilled preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to people in their homes. This could precede or follow in-hospital or in-nursing home care which requires more costly equipment, personnel, and administrative costs for the patient and his family.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

FISCAL YEAR.....		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cost	\$305,755	\$253,377	\$312,625
Performance:			
Total federal funds for hospital and medical facility construction	\$ 1,021,749	\$3,981,915**	\$4,041,066**
% population served by home health services	62%	50%*	50%*
No. of facilities licensed	174	177	185
No. of laboratories surveyed	7	6	53

* Reduction due to restrictions under Medicare.

** Includes grants and loan guarantees.

PROGRAM: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

GOAL

Environmental degradation continues as one of the major issues of the day. The goal of the environmental health program is to control and reduce pollution and protect the health of the public from man-made and naturally-occurring hazards in the environment.

OBJECTIVES

Control of air, water and pesticide pollution; industrial hygiene services; examination of water and waste water facilities personnel; surveillance of public water supplies; assistance to local governments in developing proper solid waste management systems; radiological health services to protect the public from harmful ionizing and other radiation; administration of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to prevent adulterated, misbranded or toxic foods from being sold or served to the public; licensing and inspection of food service establishments, markets, manufacturers and locker plants; regulation and inspection of swimming pools; approval of plans for construction of schools and subdivisions; enforcement of health regulations applicable to hostels and campgrounds; registration of professional sanitarians; microbiology and chemical laboratory services; and public health education.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. General Sanitation. Twenty-five cases of reported food-borne illnesses were investigated in conjunction with the Division of Disease Control. Corrections were made where corrections were possible to prevent further illnesses. No illnesses were reported from swimming pools. A small state staff working with county and city officials managed to obtain sanitarian services in all but 13 counties, thereby providing coverage for 93 percent of the state's population. Plans for 137 new subdivisions were reviewed - an increase of 69 percent during this period as compared with the previous fiscal year. Enforcement of this legislation has provided environmental control of land development. Some of the larger developments include multi-family condominium dwellings in addition to the single lot residences. If subdivisions continue at the increased rate, by 1975 there will be from 375 to 400 additional subdivisions coming in for review and approval each year.

2. Water Pollution Control. The 1971 legislative assembly transferred regulatory authority from the State Water Pollution Control Council to the State Board of Health and established an advisory council of twelve members. There were many changes in the law - possibly the most important was the improved enforcement procedures. The new law is known as Chapter 21 of the 42nd Legislative Session. House Bill 476 of the 1971 session appropriates four million dollars from the general fund to the Board of Health for matching grant funds to local government for the construction of water pollution control facilities. Chapter 234 of the 42nd Legislative Session revised legislation relating to the state's bonding laws including the limitation on the amount of interest and the method for handling general obligation and revenue bond voting procedures so as to conform with findings of the U.S. Supreme Court. This legislation became effective on July 1, 1971. Regulations to control waste discharges from feedlots were considered. Two hearings were held, but the regulations are still under consideration. Because of the bonding problems, progress in constructing additional sewage treatment facilities was almost at a standstill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

There were several areas, however, where progress was made and these are tabulated below:

- a. Twenty plans for proposed feedlots were reviewed.
- b. A regulation for administering the state grant program was adopted by the State Board of Health.
- c. One hundred ninety-five plans were reviewed for sanitary sewer extensions and sewage waste treatment facilities.
- d. Four hundred thirteen inspections were made of existing sewage and waste treatment facilities.
- e. One hundred five operators attend the Annual School for Water and Wastewater Operators and Managers at Montana State University. This school is sponsored by Montana State University and the Montana State Department of Health.
- f. Interim river basin and regional water quality management plans were begun.
- g. New sewage collection systems and waste treatment facilities were completed at Columbia Falls, Lambert, Turner, Kevin and Yellowstone Boys Ranch.
- h. New sewage treatment facilities were completed at Bozeman and Medicine Lake.
- i. Industries continued in their work to improve their waste disposal. The Humble Oil Company refinery, at Billings, and the John R. Daley Company meat packing plant, at Missoula, completed major improvements to their waste disposal systems. Final plans for treatment improvements were reviewed for operations at the Anaconda Company at Butte and Anaconda; Holly Sugar Company at Sidney; and Great Western Sugar Company at Billings. These are the major sources of industrial waste in the state still requiring improvements. The construction of these facilities should be completed during 1972 and these facilities will then meet Montana's water quality standards.

There are now 144 municipal waste treatment facilities that are approved and in operation in Montana.

3. Pesticide Control. The pesticide demonstration program was continued. Objectives include the development of an environmental and health pesticides laboratory and initiation of programs in the area of preventing illnesses and deaths in environmental contamination problems. The program is funded by a federal grant. The fiscal year of 1971 saw the following accomplishments:

- a. The development of a comprehensive report on all aspects of pesticides in Montana.
- b. Investigation of several environmental and health related pesticide problems in Montana.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

c. Enactment of pesticide legislation (Chapter 403, Session Laws 1971). Much of the preparation for this legislation was carried out by members of the department.

4. School Construction. The State Department of Health reviews all plans for new and additions to existing schools in Montana. The review covers the heat, light, plumbing and ventilation for these structures to insure a suitable environment for the students. During the 1971 fiscal year, 57 school plans were submitted. This was a reduction of past years. We believe that it was due primarily to the bonding problems which faced all public financing.

5. Mosquito Program. On July 1, 1971, the Montana Mosquito Abatement Advisory Council was formed as required under Chapter 186 of the 1971 Session. This new legislation provides for the employment of a vector control specialist in the Department of Health who will develop plans for a comprehensive mosquito abatement program in the Milk River Valley. The eleven-member committee represents legislators, citizens and state agencies. It will guide the vector control specialist in preparing a comprehensive plan and report to be presented to the Governor and the 43rd Legislative Session.

6. Public Water Supplies. Continued surveillance of 218 public water supplies serving 499,200 persons was provided during the year. 473,200 persons were provided with safe water that meets the U.S. Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards; 26,000 persons have water supplies which are generally considered to be safe except they do not meet all of the quality standards. This situation exists primarily on the smaller water systems. During the year, 277 plans were reviewed for additions to existing water systems. Six plans were reviewed for new water systems. 221 inspections of existing water systems were made and 8,733 bacteriological water samples from municipal supplies were examined.

7. Housing. It was possible to employ one person full-time to work in the area of housing which serves the transient public. There are a total of 238 hotels licensed. Many improvements have been made to eliminate fire traps. Nineteen hotels closed when they could not meet basic health and safety requirements. Twenty-seven hotels changed their classification to "apartment houses" to avoid the need to upgrade under this legislation. This loophole is a deficiency that should be corrected. There are 761 trailer courts licensed and 42 new trailer courts were established. There are 171 campgrounds and/or resorts licensed. Plans for new trailer courts are reviewed prior to construction and the finished facilities are inspected by local sanitarians or members of the state staff.

8. Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. These activities have been greatly increased with the assignment of a consultant sanitarian to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic program. Fifty consumer complaints were received concerning quality of foods, drugs or cosmetics. These complaints were investigated and corrections obtained where necessary and possible. As citizens become aware of this service, more consumer complaints are anticipated. 3,732 food service establishments are licensed for business and all must conduct their operations in accordance with accepted public health principles and in com-

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

pliance with the department regulations. 4,468 inspections were made to determine sanitary conditions. These inspections were carried out by the 34 local sanitarians employed by local government; 640 establishments in 13 counties not served by sanitarians are not routinely inspected.

9. Septic Tank Cleaners. 82 septic tank cleaners were licensed during the fiscal year. The septic tank cleaners law has been found to be difficult to administer, therefore, Sections 69-5401 through 5408 R.C.M. 1947 were revised by the 1971 legislative session and on January 1, 1972, Chapter 76 of the 42nd Legislative Session becomes effective. This modifies the administrative procedures to handle this licensing.

10. Sanitarian's Registration Council. Only qualified personnel are employed as sanitarians. This provides Montana's taxpayers with a greater degree of efficiency since the individuals that are employed to do this inspection work have proven by examination and training that they are qualified to carry out these responsibilities. Sixty-four sanitarians are registered. The 1971 legislative session amended the registration act placing the responsibility for the program under the State Board of Health, effective July 1, 1971. The Registration Council remains, but it is advisory to the Board of Health.

11. Water and Wastewater Certification Examining Board. This board is designed to insure that the persons in responsible charge of all water and wastewater facilities in Montana have proven their competency by examination. The protection of the health of the citizens of Montana is the purpose of the board. There are 694 operators licensed for this calendar year. The board was made advisory, effective July 1, 1971, to the State Board of Health by Chapter 306 of the 42nd Legislative Assembly.

12. Solid Waste Disposal. During the fiscal year, there were 15 additional sanitary landfills placed in operation making a total of 29 from 14 the previous year. If the program continues as anticipated, there should be 45 in another year. There were 173 inspections of refuse disposal areas made during the year. Major accomplishments were:

- a. The creation of seven refuse disposal districts.
- b. Work to develop better legislation for administering the solid waste laws.
- c. Permission to employ a training specialist with a grant from the Office of Solid Waste Management Programs of the Environmental Protection Agency.
- d. Assistance to the Legislative Council in developing proposed legislation for the disposal of old cars.
- e. The development of a proposed solution to the problem with necessary legislation for handling large animals that must be disposed of.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)13. Air Pollution Control.

a. Anaconda Smelter, Anaconda. This company has agreed to spend some \$26,000,000 on pollution control, part of which will be for the construction of an acid plant which should substantially diminish the SO₂ emissions.

b. Anaconda Aluminum, Columbia Falls. This company has installed improved primary emission controls and improved operational practices which have substantially reduced the fluoride emissions and also the particulate emissions. The last observance of this plant on March 29, 1971, indicated considerable improvement in visible emissions. Calcium formate paper testing indicates a lowering of fluoride emissions but still in excess of the standards.

c. Humble Oil, Billings. This company has put on the line a new burner to control coke dust and submitted plans and specifications for further control of coke storage dust which should reduce emissions from these areas substantially. They have also submitted a plan for the reduction of visible emissions from the cat. cracker.

d. All three of the petroleum refineries in Billings area have improved their odor control programs and have complied with the sulfur-in-fuel regulation. They have also installed vapor tight domes and seals in accordance with regulation 90-008 and 90-018 for hydrocarbon controls.

e. Open burning has been diminished substantially in areas now covered by control officers and/or resident observers in 26 counties. The burning has been eliminated completely along the railroads and the forest service and others are cooperating in the reduction of burning along railroad rights-of-way through forest lands.

f. The highway departments, both federal and state, are incorporating more materials into the side slope fills and also covering more materials which were previously burned.

g. More incinerators are in compliance and most asphalt plants are essentially in compliance. An occasional recalcitrant operator is observed.

h. Hoerner-Waldorf Company, manufacturing pulp, has almost completed the first stage of their extensive air pollution control program and are on schedule. Stauffer Chemical made some improvements, although not nearly what they should. The power plant in Billings has improved its operations substantially. The Ideal Cement Company is on schedule with the construction of a new plant incorporating all the newest features. The elemental sulfur plant at Billings has improved their emissions somewhat, although they are still not thought to be as good as they could be.

i. At least 50% of the teepee burners appear to be operating in compliance with the standards, but considerable difficulties are being experienced with the remainder. A number of them have been phased out, (all of them in Missoula). Essentially all of the hog fuel boilers are in compliance as well as the particle board plant in Missoula.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

j. No progress has been made at American Smelting and Refining Co. and no suitable progress reports have been submitted. It is not expected that American Smelting and Refining Company will meet the deadline of June 30, 1973, for the control of their sulfur oxides emissions, and it appears that some enforcement action must be initiated.

k. Routine surveillance of air quality in Helena, East Helena, Garrison, Columbia Falls, Billings, Missoula, and Great Falls, is being carried on. Various studies have been completed in the Flathead Valley, particularly pertaining to the impact of the aluminum plant and a study is currently going on in Butte, Anaconda, Deer Lodge region. A report has been submitted for the Flathead Valley study. Progress has been made in the laboratory procedures in the evaluation of samples and considerably more samples are now being analyzed per man than was previously possible.

l. A health educator assisted officials in Cascade County in successfully mobilizing citizen support to create an air pollution control district.

14. Industrial Hygiene.

a. Industrial Hygiene Legislation. An occupational health act was written for presentation to the legislature and was passed by the legislature.

b. Investigation of Complaints Regarding Worker Health and Safety. Complaints of an unhealthful or unsafe working environment have been received by phone, by letter, or directly by an individual. An inspection is made as soon as possible to insure that the working environment is safe.

c. Inspections Determining Worker Health and Safety. Inspections have been made of various workplaces around the state as time and budget allowed. The main purpose of these inspections is to prevent potential health problems from arising and to eliminate those that are evident, if possible, under past Industrial Hygiene legislation.

d. Work Towards Being an Agreement State. A great deal of time and effort has been expended in meeting with federal people and developing a plan to meet federal requirements for becoming an agreement state.

15. Radiological Health.

a. The number of registered x-ray units was increased from 1207 to 1255.

b. All known radium sources and users were registered.

c. Three hundred forty-three x-ray units were inspected for compliance. Deficiencies were noted in 212 units. Deficiencies were corrected in 103 units at the time of inspection. Approximately one-third of the remaining deficiencies were corrected by the owners after the inspection. Compliance action is being taken to have the remaining deficiencies corrected.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (Continued)

ACHIEVEMENTS (Continued)

d. One hundred twenty-seven radium-226 sources totaling 791 milligrams in activity were leak-tested and handling techniques and storage procedures evaluated.

e. The coordinator of the Radiological Health program attended a three-week AEC sponsored course, "Orientation in Regulatory Practices and Procedures" and also a one-week USPHS sponsored course, "Fundamentals of Non-ionizing Radiation Protection."

f. Plans were evaluated and shielding calculations made prior to the construction of thirteen new x-ray facilities.

g. It is estimated that the ionizing radiation dose reductions effected by the radiological health program during fiscal year 1971 enhance the health and welfare of over 1000 persons each week.

h. The radiological health program has participated in the Air and Precipitation Surveillance Networks with the National Air Pollution Control Administration and in the Milk and Tap Water Surveillance Programs with the Bureau of Radiological Health and later with the Environmental Protection Agency.

16. Health Education. In response to public demand, educational materials were developed for general distribution on solid wastes, air pollution, water pollution and pesticides. Assistance was provided in public education through mass media.

17. Microbiology Laboratory. A total of 15,261 tests were made of public and private water supplies, and those of governmental facilities and schools, and microbiological tests on stream samples in support of water pollution control. Some 1303 tests for microbiological control on frozen desserts and manufacturing milk were made. Twenty-five tests of food suspected of causing illness in man were completed.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

FISCAL YEAR.....		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cost	\$394,462	\$474,993	\$690,723
Performance:			
No. of plants with approved sewage treatment	137	144	164
Laboratory tests to protect public water supplies	16,903	15,261	15,500
Total Registered Sanitarians	62	64	66
% coverage by Industrial Hygiene Services	10%	10%	25%
% Control of Air Pollution	45%	55%	60%
Total Sanitary Landfills	14	29	45
No. population on public water supplies meeting USPHS standards	400,000	473,200	499,200
No. inspections of food establishments for consumer protection	200	4,468	5,000
No. water and wastewater plant operators certified	667	694	750

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (Continued)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (Continued)

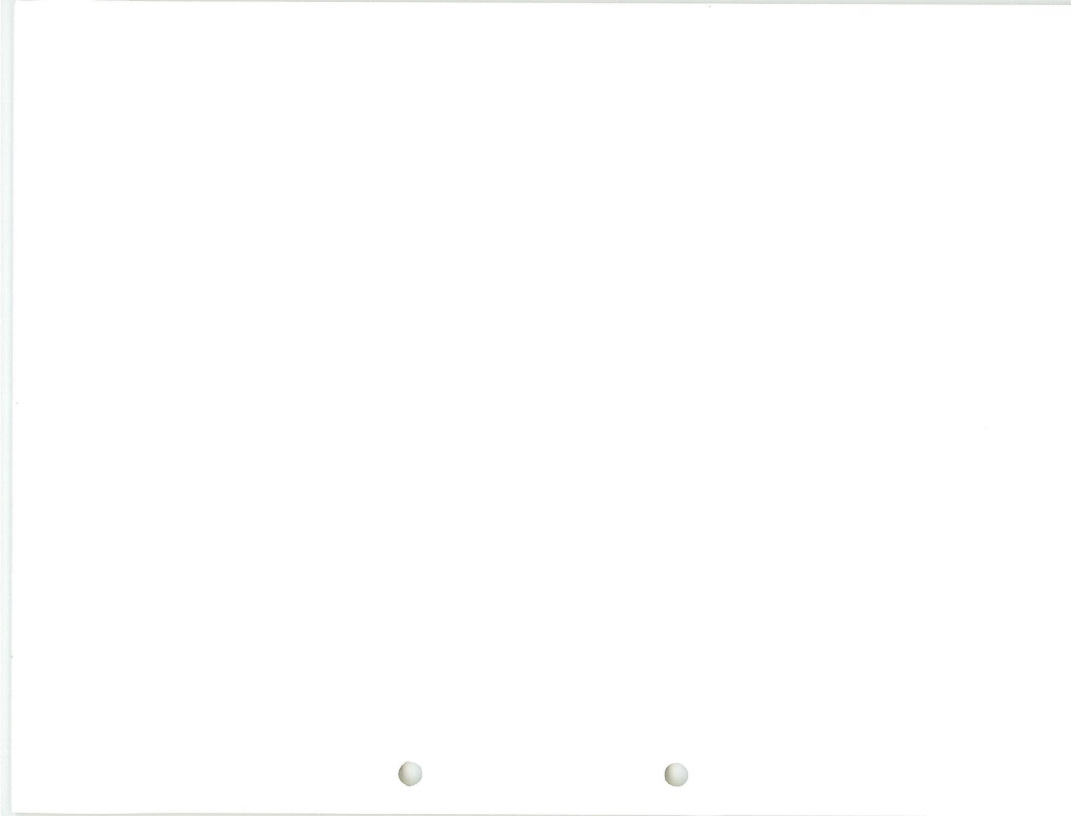
FISCAL YEAR.....		
	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
X-ray units inspected	--	251	343
Units corrected during inspection	--	48	103
Radium Leak-tested	--	190	791
		millicuries	millicuries

MONTANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Program Expenditures
Fiscal 1971

	Personal Services	Operations	Capital	Grants	Total	Funding		
Comprehensive Health Planning	70,081	35,759	1,167	20,127	127,134	① 24,880	② 101,123	④ 1,131
Management Services	190,556	65,245	4,770	80,841	341,412	① 159,744	② 101,372	③ 80,296
Communicable Disease Control	196,948	50,998	2,573	200	250,719	① 70,901	② 167,970	④ 11,848
Health Services	528,199	505,763	17,269	14,800	1,066,031	① 243,905	② 797,292	④ 24,834
Health Care Fac. and Manpower	198,830	50,490	4,057		253,377	① 92,948	② 160,429	
Environmental Health	373,778	77,045	17,142	7,028	474,993	① 209,830	② 258,767	④ 1,047 ⑤ 5,349
	1,558,392	785,300	46,978	122,996	2,513,666	① 802,208	② 1,586,953	③ 80,296
							④ 38,860	⑤ 5,349

- ① State
- ② Federal & Private Revenue Fund
- ③ Public Health Grant Clearance
- ④ Heart & Chest X-Ray Account
- ⑤ Transient Lodging Lic.



PROJECT COSTS BY OBJECT OF
EXPENDITURE AND SOURCE OF FUNDING

1970-71 FISCAL YEAR

PROGRAM	COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING										
	OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE										
	<table> <tr> <td>Personal Services.....</td><td>70,081</td></tr> <tr> <td>Operations.....</td><td>35,759</td></tr> <tr> <td>Capital.....</td><td>1,167</td></tr> <tr> <td>Grants.....</td><td>20,127</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total Expended.....</td><td>127,134</td></tr> </table>	Personal Services.....	70,081	Operations.....	35,759	Capital.....	1,167	Grants.....	20,127	Total Expended.....	127,134
Personal Services.....	70,081										
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Grants.....	20,127										
Total Expended.....	127,134										
	SOURCE OF FUNDING										
	<table> <tr> <td>General Fund.....</td><td>24,880</td></tr> <tr> <td>Federal and Private Revenue Fund.....</td><td>101,123</td></tr> <tr> <td>Public Health Grant Clearance.....</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Heart and Chest X-Ray Fed. & Priv. Revenue.....</td><td>1,131</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total Funding.....</td><td>127,134</td></tr> </table>	General Fund.....	24,880	Federal and Private Revenue Fund.....	101,123	Public Health Grant Clearance.....		Heart and Chest X-Ray Fed. & Priv. Revenue.....	1,131	Total Funding.....	127,134
General Fund.....	24,880										
Federal and Private Revenue Fund.....	101,123										
Public Health Grant Clearance.....											
Heart and Chest X-Ray Fed. & Priv. Revenue.....	1,131										
Total Funding.....	127,134										

PROJECT COSTS BY OBJECT OF
EXPENDITURE AND SOURCE OF FUNDING

1970-71 FISCAL YEAR

PROGRAM	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	
	OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	
	Personal Services.....	190,556
	Operations.....	65,245
	Capital.....	4,770
	Grants.....	80,841
	Total Expended.....	341,412
	SOURCE OF FUNDING	
	General Fund.....	159,744
	Federal and Private Revenue Fund.....	101,372
	Public Health Grant Clearance.....	80,296
	Total Funding.....	341,412

PROJECT COSTS BY OBJECT OF
EXPENDITURE AND SOURCE OF FUNDING

1970-71 FISCAL YEAR

PROGRAM	COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL
OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	
Personal Services..... Operations..... Capital..... Grants..... Total Expended.....	196,948 50,998 2,573 200 250,719
SOURCE OF FUNDING	
General Fund..... Federal and Private Revenue Fund..... Public Health Grant Clearance..... Heart and Chest X-Ray Fed. & Priv. Revenue..... Total Funding.....	70,901 167,970 11,848 250,719

State Department of Health

PROJECT COSTS BY OBJECT OF
EXPENDITURE AND SOURCE OF FUNDING

1970-71 FISCAL YEAR

PROGRAM	HEALTH SERVICES
OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	
Personal Services..... Operations..... Capital..... Grants..... Total Expended.....	528,199 505,763 17,269 14,800 1,066,031
SOURCE OF FUNDING	
General Fund..... Federal and Private Revenue Fund..... Public Health Grant Clearance..... Heart and Chest X-Ray Fed. & Priv. Revenue..... Total Funding.....	243,905 797,292 24,834 1,066,031

PROJECT COSTS BY OBJECT OF
EXPENDITURE AND SOURCE OF FUNDING

1970-71 FISCAL YEAR

PROGRAM	HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND MANPOWER
OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	
Personal Services..... Operations..... Capital..... Grants..... Total Expended.....	198,830 50,490 4,057 253,377
SOURCE OF FUNDING	
General Fund..... Federal and Private Revenue Fund..... Public Health Grant Clearance..... Total Funding.....	92,948 160,429 253,377

State Department of Health

PROJECT COSTS BY OBJECT OF
EXPENDITURE AND SOURCE OF FUNDING

1970-71 FISCAL YEAR

PROGRAM	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	
Personal Services..... Operations..... Capital..... Grants..... Total Expended.....	373,778 77,045 17,142 7,028 474,993
SOURCE OF FUNDING	
General Fund..... Federal and Private Revenue Fund..... Public Health Grant Clearance..... Heart and Chest X-Ray Fed. & Priv. Revenue..... Transient Lodging Lic. Total Funding.....	209,830 258,767 1,047 5,349 474,993

